PRICE ORDERED HIM OUT.

Things were made so hot for him, in fact, that he decided to capitulate, and to that end made an appointment with Captain Price, through Sam Price, his brother. The Captain, however, told him that he would have to get out of the precinct for the reason, as the witness understood, that hed incurred the enmity of certain people of olitical influence for not perjuring himself in the Simpson-Noonan case, in Jersey City. Then he was advised to go and see "Al" Adams, the policy king, who is also the owner of the Karsh Brewery. By taking this beer, the witness said. was told he would be protected. The emissary he sent to Adams returned, Buttner declared, with the message that he could not be protected because he had not done what the boys wanted him to do in Jersey City."

Buttner testified that women were protected by the police for the reason that they gave the proceeds of robberies to the officers. He testified so to the existence of disorderly houses in the precinct, on none of which raids had been made. Bob" Nelson, he deposed, had the monopoly in the district of bailing out prisoners, charging a fee for his services of \$5 to women and of \$15 and \$20 for larceny and similar cases.

The witness added, as a further instance of olice oppression, that he had been unjustly charged with robbing Frank A. Magowan, Trenton's ex-Mayor, in the Broadway Garden. Two witnesses named Stephans and Tuehig, who were formerly employed as waiters in that resort, gave evidence to the effect that a few days ago they had received offers of money and positions to swear before the committee that they had seen Magowan robbed in the Broadway Garden, when in point of truth they had seen no such robbery. In connection with this evidence Mr. Moss called the attention of the committee to the testimony of Chief Devery of a week ago, to the effect that on the night before he had been working on the Broadway Garden case. The coincidence of his being at work on the case at that time, when it was practically dead, and the happenings testified to by Stephans and Tuohig was referred to by Mr. Moss.

MR. CROKER RECALLED.

Richard Croker was then called to the stand for the fourth time. Mr. Moss started out to obtain ome idea as to the amount of the contributions but was told that the information could be ob tained at the County Clerk's office, where the ection expenses statements sworn to by candidates were recorded. Mr. Croker had never heard that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had paid \$750,000 to Tammany at the last election. He admitted, however, that he was a stockholder in Andrew Freedman's guarantee company, which does a profitable business in supplying bonds for city officials.

Then Mr. Moss, to the anger of the witness, manifested a desire to probe again into Mr. Croker's "personal affairs." Counsel wished to thow if the Tammany leader had his account at the Garfield Bank, but Mr. Croker not only refused to answer, but petulantly admonished Mr. Moss to "be a gentleman," and demanded the protection of the committee. Mr. Croker declined to say whether or not he paid for his ock in the Freedman company, and whether or not he gave his son the \$17,000 to buy his way into the Roebling company. He refused to an

into the Roebling company. He refused to answer any inquiries relating to his connection with the Auto-Truck Company and various other matters upon which the committee is seeking information. He refused to answer, on the osu piea, of "personal affairs."

At the request of Mr. Moss the chairman directed the witness to reply to the questions as they were repeated to him, but he still refused, putting himself in the same position as Carroli and making himself liable for the consequences of contempt. In the course of his evidence Mr. Croker let it be inferred that the Civil Service law was evaded by the Tammany administration by putting clerks and other officials in the category of "laborers," and defended the system as being beneficial to the city.

Reverting to the turning down of Judge Daly, Mr. Croker said this step had been decided on at a conference of district leaders because Judge Leventrit was looked upon as a better lawyer and a better man for the place generally. He saw nothing incongruous in such men as "Dry Dollar' Sullivan and Percy Nagle passing upon the qualifications of Justices of the Supreme Court.

The committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, in order

committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, in order to permit its members to return to Albany on the 5:30 train. Before they rose, Mr. Croker was subperaed to appear again next Monday.

"Al" Adams, who was on the stand for a few moments, was also subperaed for the same day. The adjournment was taken until Friday, when the inquiry will be resumed at 10 a.m., in the Board of Trade rooms.

A full detailed report of the proceedings will be found in Part II of this issue.

Readers who wish to keep a file of the papers containing the testimony taken by the Mazet committee can be supplied with back numbers of The Tribune containing the same at the regular price for single copies.

CAPTAIN PRICE'S STATEMENT. HE DECLARES THAT THE TESTIMONY RE-FLECTING ON HIM IS ABSO-LUTELY FALSE.

When a reporter called last night at the West Thirtieth-st. police station Captain Price was not in. He had, however, left a carefully prepared pencil-written statement regarding the testimony of Simon Buttner before the Mazet Committee yesterday, charging him with extorting silence

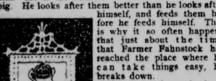
The only statement I desire to make until the examination of Simon Buttner Gombossy is concluded is that the testimony given by him, so far as it reflects on me as a police officer, is absolutely false. I plead guilty to having closed the Broadway Garden, a resort for thieves since August 1, 1858. I arrested ninety-one prostitutes in and around the Broadway Garden, and only two were discharged. I made thirteen arrests in the place for excise violations and several for larceny from the person.

The records of these arrests are on the police blotters of this station, which have been in the possession of the Mazet Committee since its earlier

Mr. Buttner's record is well known. I treated him as I have Jared Flagg, the Artistic Club, the Green Light and other similar resorts where criminals congregate. I don't propose to be frightened or deterred from continuing my effort to effect the closing of all such resorts in this precinct.

Captain Nineteenth Precinct.

Farmer Fahnstock thinks he owns the stock he is o proud of. But as a matter of fact the stock owns sim. He is the humble servant of horse, cow and He looks after them better than he looks after



1

COOL

here between of norse, cow and them better than he looks after himself, and feeds them before he feeds himself. That is why it so often happens that just about the time that Farmer Fahnstock has reached the place where he can take things easy, he breaks down.

No class of people have been more quickly appreciative of the tonic properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery than farmers and stock raisers. They have found it prevents as well as cures disease. It keeps the stomach in healthy operation, at imulates the organs of digestion and nutrition, and increases the secretions of the blood-making glands. The

increases the secretions of the blood making glands. The use of "Golden Medical Discovery at seasons when the strain of work is greatest, keeps the system in perfect working order and prevents the break down which comes from overdrafts on the strength.

"I used ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets' a year ago this spring, and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana. "Words fail to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to 125 pounds, and was not able to work at all. Now I have recommended your medicines to several, and shall slaways have a good word to say for Doctor Pierce and bis medicines."

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol. whisky or other intoxicant.

A single item of medical knowledge when life is at stake has a value past computation. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser has 1008 pages of priceless paragraphs. This great work is sent absolutely free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-edition or 31 stamps for edition in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THEY THRONG OVER THE CRUISER'S SIDE THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

THE VESSEL WILL REMAIN HERE UNTIL APRIL 25, WHEN SHE WILL MAKE A

TRIP SOUTH. The officers and men of the Raicigh received am-ple proof yesterday of the interest and admiration which New-York feels for them and their ship The cruiser lay all day at her anchorage in the North River, off Thirty-fourth-st., and from early in the morning until dusk a steady stream of vis-itors passed and repassed in boats from the shore and swarmed over the vessel in hundreds. The whole ship, with the exception of the officers' quarwas thrown open to the public, and officers men exerted themselves in pointing out and explaining the interesting and intricate portions of the fighting machine.

Captain Coghlan being on shore with Mrs. Coghlan, Lieutenant-Commander Phelps was in command. The Captain returned late in the afternoon and entertained a committee from the Army and Navy Club, which went aboard to make plans for an entertainment for the officers of the Raleigh. The latter, however, have as yet accepted no invitations. A bagful of these was delivered at the vessel yesterday, but none could be answered, as General Butterfield had secured Captain Coghlan's promise to wait until word was received from hir before making any arrangements. General Butterfield sent no word yesterday, and the officers wer

The Union League Club, the Manhattan Club. Lafayette Post and many other organizations, be-sides the Army and Navy Club, have extended sides the Army and Navy Club, have extended cordial invitations to the officers of the Raleigh for dinners and entertainments. None of the officers had been in the United States for two years, and they are anxious to have some time in which to visit friends and relatives. Tas they cannot attange for until the formal engagements have been settled. To-day the committee from Raleigh, N. C., will board the cruiser and present a large loving-cup to the officers as a testimonial of appreciation. The Raleigh will leave this port on April 25 for Philadelphia, where sae will take part in the "Dewey Day" celebration on May 1. She will then go to Wilmington, N. C., and possibly later to Charleston, S. C., after which she will go out of commission and be sent to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. for repairs. The principal repairs will be a new deck, water-tube boilers and a rearrangement of the firerooms, which will give her a greater coal-carrying capacity.

Captain Coghian said yesterday that the ship would be open to the public for the next two or three days, but asked that the newspapers print his request that visitors do not come before 10 o'clock in the morning.

his request that visitors do not come before 10 o'clock in the morning.

A fug from the Navy Yard took seven sailors who are slightly ill from change of climate off the Raleigh yesterday afternoon and transferred them to the Navy Yard Hospital.

General Butterfield said last night that no further arrangements had been made. The opinion of the committee seemed to be that it would be best to leave the officers to their friends and families after their long absence, as three invitations have already been extended to them. Captain Coghlan and the officers of the 12th Regiment on May 2, but have not yet signified whether they will be able to do so. Up to a late hour the Union League and the Army and Navy Club had also had no definite answers, and the dates of the dinners are still undetermined. Captain Coghlan was entertained vesterday at ain Coghlan was entertained yesterday at by friends at the Democratic Club.

CRUISER ORDERED TO CHARLESTON. Charleston, S. C., April 17.-The Executive Committee in charge of the preparations for the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans that is to be held here on May 10, 11 and 12, was in formed to-day by Secretary Long that the cruises Raleigh had been ordered to this port for reunion week. The officers of the Raleigh will be enter tained at a public dinner during their stay here.

THE RALEIGH GOING TO PHILADELPHIA Washington, April 17 .- A committee of Philadel ter, called on the President to-day and requeste that the Raleigh be ordered to Philadelphia to take part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Grant monument on April 27, and that she be ordered to remain there until May 1, when Dewey's who is to be present at the unveiling of the

dent, who is to be present at the intermined of the Grant monument, granted both requests. Secretary Long slso gave his consent.

Later the Raleigh will go to Wilmington, N. C., the nearest port to the city whose name she bears, to receive from a citizens' committee some additional pieces of silver in the service presented by the city of Raleigh. After that she will go to Charleston, touching at other points not yet designated.

GEN. GRANT LEAVES PORTO RICO.

San Juan de Porto Rico, April 17.-The United States transport McPherson, formerly the steamer Obdam, left here this evening, having on board a distinguished party, including Brigawho has been ordered to the Philippines; General Robert P. Kennedy and Henry G. Curtis, of the Insular Commission, and a large number of officials who are to be mustered out of the Government service.

The Insular Commission visited Major-General Guy V. Henry, the Governor-General of Porto Guy V. Henry, the Governor-General of Porto Rico, and asked him what he had to say of the Commission's policy. His reply was as follows: "My plan is diametrically opposed to yours. I believe in educating the people generally, and I do not believe in thrusting Americans into all the offices. I believe in colonizing. I have been here nearly a year, and the Commission only a few weeks." said the Porto Ricans oppose the policy of

BURNING OF A LONDON FLATHOUSE.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DISASTER IN A FASII-IONABLE QUARTER OF THE CITY.

London, April 17.-The British metropolis narrowly escaped from a calamity to-day which might have rivalled the horrors of the Windsor Hotel fire in New-York. Hyde Park Court, Albert Gate, one of the

finest and most fashionable blocks of residential flats, overlooking the famous Rotten Row, caught fire at 9:30 this morning. The building, which is eleven stories high, was built by Jabez Spencer Balfour, former member of Parliament. who was responsible for the collapse of the Liberator Building Association and other companies. It practically adjoins the house occupled by Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, Bart., Liberal member of Parliament for the Southport Division of Lancashire, who married Miss Chamberlain, daughter of H. S. Chamberlain,

of Cleveland, Ohio. The fire broke out in the lower part of the building, and spread up the elevator shaft with great rapidity. The flames involved the upper stories before their occupants were aware of the danger. When the alarm was raised the affrighted servants dropped from the top windows to a veranda on the ninth story.

The defective arrangements of the London Fire Brigade were again demonstrated. The people in the upper stories escaped with the greatest difficulty, while the residents of the lower stories streamed out of the building, car-

rying what they could of their belongings.

The flames were not under control until 1 o'clock, when the upper part of the structure was gutted. All the floors were supposed to be

freproof.

An investigation made into the cause of the fire shows it to have been due to the overheating of an electric wire.

During the conflagration the windows of the French Embassy, which overlooked the scene, were crowded, and an immense concourse of people watched the fire from the streets. The property destroyed included a quantity of jewelry.

THE GLASSBLOWERS' STRIKE.

Bridgeton N. J., April 17,-Nine non-union me arrived here this afternoon to take the places of strikers at the Cumberiand Glass Works. The union officials say these men are not bottle-blowers and that they come here simply to get union cards and to be paid to stop work. The arrival of the men aroused considerable excitement, but they were not interfered with. There are now 1,500 idle window-glass and bottle workers.

President Speelman, of the Glass Cutters' National Association arrived here to-day, and is consulting with the cutters who will be forced into idleness in a day or two by reason of the window-glass-blowers' sympathy strike. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is expected here this week. arrived here this afternoon to take the places of

SICKNESS CAUSES SUICIDE.

Mrs. Mary Lake, thirty-nine years old, of No 528 Newark-ave., Jersey City, killed herself last night by taking carbolic acid. Her family say they knew of no reason for the act, except that she had been suffering from illness, caused by indiges-tion, and had become despondent in consequence of her sufferings. THE DREYFUS REVELATIONS.

COLONEL PICQUART'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COURT OF CASSATION.

Paris. April 17.-Continuing the publication of th evidence given in the Dreyfus revision proceedings before the Court of Cassation, the "Figaro" prints further testimony of Colonel Picquart, in the course of which the witness, referring to the alteration in the petit bleu, said he never retouched the photograph. The alteration, he declared, was made af-ter he left the Information Bureau. He did not know Esterhazy before he got the petit bleu. When he received that document he inquired about Es-terhazy, and the report he received was unfavorable. An investigation showed that he was in straitened elecumstances and was doing shady things and had tried to get possession of wife's dower.

RESEMBLED ESTERHAZY'S WRITING. Colonel Picquart asserted that as soon as he saw Esterhazy's writing he was struck with its simllarity to that of the bordereau. He re-examin the secret dossier and found the document equally applicable to Esterhazy and Dreyfus. He that Colonel Henry and his subordinates were spying on him, and accused Colonel Henry of being the author of all the machination against him since 1896. He did not know, he said, whether

Colonel Henry had intercourse with Esterhazy When he showed General Gonse the similarity of the writing of Esterhazy and that in the borderea General Gonse was opposed to taking the opinion of experts. He noticed in the letters that his famfly were writing to Dreyfus indications that early steps would be taken to secure a revision of the The press campaign in favor of revision coincided in time with his telling General de Bois deffre that he was convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus. Colonel Picquart said he was struck the silence of Colonel du Paty de Clam, who was never mentioned in the campaign. The Colonial Information Bureau sent him a letter addressed o Dreyfus, which was similar to that sent to Esterhazy by a veiled woman, but later he dis ered that it was a forgery.

Colonel Picquart told the Court that the do bearing the phrase "Canaille de D.—" was in no way applicable to Dreyfus, on account of the incredible explanations given as to the manner in which it was acquired.

COULD NOT REFER TO DREYFUS

Colonel Picquart said he believed it impossible that the documents constituting the secret dossler could refer to Dreyfus, and asserted that at the close of the conversation he had on the subject with General Gonse the latter exclaimed "Then it seems we are mistaken," and told him (Picquart) to convey to General de Boladeffre, Chief of the

seems we are mistaken," and told him tricated to convey to General de Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff at that time, Gonse's advice that the two matters ought to be distinct.

Dealing with the irregular manner in which the bordereau was obtained, Colonel Picquart recounted a conversation in which Colonel du Paty de Clam told him that Dreyfus, after denying the authorical him that Dreyfus, after denying the authorical him that Dreyfus, after denying the authornection Colonel Picquart noted a story told by Commandant Esterhazy at his trial, to the effect that a certain Captain Brault had asked for a specimen of Esterhazy's handwriting.

Colonel Picquart alluded to the protests of innocence made by Dreyfus and to the fact that the alleged confessions to Captain Lebrun-Renaud were never verified, and therefore could only be regarded as baseless rumors. He said that when he first took over the direction of the Intelligence Bureau General de Boisdeffre told him the Dreyfus affair was only beginning, and asked him to investigate it. Describing these investigations, he related how Captain Lauth, in endeavoring to reconstitute the fragments of the petit bleu, found there were apparently two separate letter-cards.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION.

URE BEGUN IN THE REICHSTAG. Berlin, April 17.-The Reichstag to-day began the

consideration of the Meat Inspection bill.
Count von Kalinckewstroem, Conservative, contended that foreign meats should be subjected to the same conditions as German meats, adding that his party absolutely demanded a double inspection of home and foreign meats. It was impossible, the speaker claimed, to give the Bundesrath full power to entirely exempt American firms from the regulations, and he asked the Government to give definite assurance that no concessions to foreign meats were contemplated.

The statements of Count von Kalinckewstroem were much applicated by the Agrarians, especially when he declared that in this question Agrarian interests in the East, West and South were identical, and also his assertion that the real authors of the Interior and of Agriculture, but those of the support of his contention that American packers had not scrupled to poison the American Army, and ing Germans, there was much applause, even from

Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Minister of the Interior, said he was surprised that the provision for the compulsory inspection of home-killed animals had been attacked by the Agrarians. Experts had proved he continued, that since the inspection had been in force the appearance of parasites in the human brain had been less frequent. If equal-ly stringent regulations were applied to imports as were enforced at home, it would amount to an ab-solute prohibition. It was clear preliminary inspection abroad was not feasible, as the inspection of meat already cold gave no results. Relative to the suggestion of an eventual absolute prohibition of ment imports, the Minister also said, the question arose as to whether Germany could dispense with such imports. Meat imports, especially preserved meats, played an important part in the food supply of the people, and there was, moreover, less danthe Prussian Government had not found the existplied to the Imperial Government and fully ap-

proved the bill. Moreover, the Government reserved the right of extending the more stringent regulations to foreign countries at any time.

After further discussion for and against the measure, mostly pleading against the inspection of home-killed meat and demanding the same treatment for foreign as for home meats, Count Posadowsky-Wehner said the Lower House of the Prussian Diet was unanimously of the opinion that the inspection should be extended to home-killed meat, as obligatory inspection had notably improved German meats. He also said the control of the importation of meat would be thoroughly adequate, and would exclude unfair foreign competition.

The impression prevailed that the Reichstag bill in its present shape will not prove acceptable, as it is looked upon as favoring foreigners. The bill will be debated to-morrow, and will then go to committee, where the real fight will begin. It is questionable whether the Government will accept the bill if it is greatly nmended.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE CONFERENCE.

BELIEF THAT HER DELEGATES WILL ABSTAIN FROM DISCUSSING EUROPEAN MATTERS.

Berlin, April 17.-Although the United States Ambassador here, Andrew D. White, has not received formal instructions on the subject, the officials of the Embassy suppose the American Commission which will represent the United States at The Hague Peace Conference will carefully abstain from mixing in purely European questions, but will take an earnest part in the discussion of the application of arbitration and improvements in the Geneva rules for the protection of field-hospitals, and that they will urge the principles the United States advanced at the Paris Conference of 1856, coupling unanimity as to belligerent non-contraband property seizure on the high seas with a pledge to abstain from privateering. This the Powers then refused to adopt, but they may now be willing to consider it.

THE SIDDARTHA'S CREW WERE RESCUED. St. John, N. B., April 17.-A dispatch from New-York this morning said that the French line steam er La Touraine, which arrived at that port yesterday, reports having sighted the abandoned bark Siddartha, of Sackville, N. B., and that her crew had not been heard from. Captain Gerard and the crew of the Siddartha were landed here a few days ago, having been rescued by a Dutch vessel. The bark was dismantled and waterlogged during a heavy storm in February last. She was bound from Jacksonville, Fla., for Liverpool.

MORE RUSSIAN STUDENTS EXPELLED. St. Petersburg, April 17.-Another large batch of students belonging to the Technological Institute were expelled vesterday, and were conducted to the railroad station in a body by a detachment of police. They were followed by other students, including many women, who then engaged in an orderly demonstration on the Newsky-Prospekt, but were stopped by detachments of foot and mounted police. The latter charged the students, dispersed them and made several arrests.

A NEW FIRE HOUSE WANTED. The Hudson City Improvement Association, of

Jersey City, has started an agitation for a new fire engine house for companies 7 and 12, now housed in an old double building that was erected forty years ago and is on the verge of collapse. STARCH WILL GO BACK.

LEADERS CONFIDENT OF PASSING CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

SPEAKER NIXON POSITIVE THAT THERE. WILL BE A MAJORITY FOR IT IN THE ASSEMBLY TO-DAY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Albany, April 17 .- "We shall get up Senator White's Civil Service bill in the Assembly tomorrow morning," said Speaker Nixon to-night "What are the prospects of its passing?"
"It will be passed," answered the Speaker,

with a positive air. He has made a thorough canvass of the Republican Assemblymen, and believes he has ample votes to pass the bill. Governor Roosevelt will send in an emergency message, which will permit of the bill being acted on in a period less than three calendar

legislative days since it was last amended.
Senator White also is confident that the bill as amended will pass the Senate. "I see no reason to doubt," he said to-night, "that the same votes which once passed it will again be recorded in its favor."

VIEWS FROM THE COUNTIES.

CHAIRMEN OF REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES

ON THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL. In order to get at the sentiment of the fiepublicans of the State. The Tribune sent a circular letter to the chairmen of the County committees and local leaders, asking for their views as to the Civil Service bill, on the presumption that these would reflect the feeling in their respective districts. Here are some of the answers:

WOULD TEST PRACTICAL FITNESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In reply to your inquiry, I would say I be-lieve in a Civil Service that would test the practical fitness of a man for the position he is required

I do not believe in a test, as now practised, large I do not believe in a test, as now by foreign to the duties required, and that if applied to business would bar out the majority of the successful men who have built up the great enterprises of the State and transfer the business to inexperienced and incompetent hands.

Chairman Dutchess County Committee.

CONFIDENCE IN ROOSEVELT'S WISDOM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Replying to your courteous favor of the 14th, I take pleasure in saying that the Republicans Idh. I take pleasure in saying that the Republicans of Cayuga County place their confidence unreservedly in the wisdom and patriotism of Governor Roosevelt, to whose election they contribute a united and a generous vote. They indorse, without distinction or reservation, his efforts to better the condition of our affairs, and to advance all the best and paramount interests of our great State and they propose to sustain him now, and in the future, in the work he has so bravely undertaken. The Civil Service is a mere incident in his advanced administration, but its honest enforcement, under his directions, will be indorsed and sustained by the Republicans and the better element of Cayuga County electors.

Chairman Cayuga County Committee, Auburn, N. Y., April 15.

IN FAVOR OF THE WHITE BILL To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am in favor of the White Civil Service bill now pending in the Legislature, which, I presume, expresses the views or opinions of Governor Roosevelt.

Chairman Eric County Committee, Buffalo, April 15.

IN ACCORD WITH THE GOVERNOR

To the Editor of The Tribune, Sir: In reply to your request for a statement of Sir: In reply to your request for a statement of my opinion on Governor Roosevelt's views relative to the Civil Service bill. I beg to state that I am in accord with those views. I do not care to be understood, however, as voicing the sentiment of the Republican organization of this county, as I have had no discussion of the subject with any of the leaders of the party, and my expression is, therefore, purely a personal one. FRED. P. HALL.

Chairman, Chautauqua County Committee.

Jamestown, N. Y., April 15.

ROOSEVELTS VIEWS INDORSED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I most heartily indorse the views of Gov ernor Roosevelt on the Civil Service bill.

Chairman Onondaga County Committe Syracuse, N. Y., April 15. TO ADVANCE WILLIAM J. MILNE.

FRIENDS PUT HIM FORTH FOR COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

Albany, April 17 (Special).-If Senator White's Educational bill becomes a law, it was stated to-night by the supporters of the measure, William J. Milne, president of the State Normal College, is J. Milne, president of the State Commissioner of Edu-cation, and Charles B. Skinner, the present Super-intendent of Public Instruction, will probably be one of his chief assistants. Whether Governot Roosevelt consents to this programme or not is no

GRAU COMPANY AT PITTSBURG.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE AT TENDS PERFORMANCE OF "LOHENGRIN."

Pittsburg, April 17.-The opening night of the Grau Opera Company at the Grand Opera House was a most pronounced success artistically and financially. "Lohengrin" was sung with Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink and Mm. Edouard De Rerzke, Bispham, Pringle and Jean De Reszke in the principal roles. The singers were in excellent voice and received an enthusiastic reception.

OPPOSED TO ALLIANCE.

GERMAN-AMERICANS OF CHICAGO ADOPT RESOLUTIONS.

Chicago, April 17.-Chicago is to be the centre of a great union of organizations, composed of German-Americans who are antagonistic to any plans that would bring about an alliance between the United States and a foreign Power. This was the enthu-slastic sentiment of the representatives of twoscore Germanic societies to-night at Schiller Hall. Offers of hearty co-operation were received from half a dozen cities in the country, and promises made that if the initiative were undertaken by Chicago against an Anglo-American pact, or other agreement that would embarrass the Nation, German-Americans of other cities would speedly follow the example. Permanent organizations resulted directly from the gathering. Thirty delegates were appointed on a general committee to superintend the details of forming the society.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing in vigorous language any attempt to interfere with the good relations existing between the United States and other nations by singling out any one Power as

an ally. The resolutions are as follows:

The society of German-American citizens of Chicago, Cook County, is organized in the interests of peace and prosperity of our great Republic, therefore it will oppose all attempts to interfere with the good relations now existing between the United States and all other mations, or to entrap this country into any alliance with another State which will force us to go to war.

We desire to further the best interests of our posterity as well as the present best interests of our Republic.

Republic.
We will preserve with German earnestness what is best in our national culture and morality that we brought with us across the seas. Therefore, we pledge ourselves to the culture of our German language, German morals, German good-fellowship and all that is good in German

good-fellowship and all that is good in character.

We unite in an offensive and defensive alliance against all evil agitation looking toward the restriction of German emigration and all attacks upon our national traits, ideals and customs. Our executive committee is instructed to act in accordance with these sentiments and to call us to action whenever it may become necessary that we may at a given time bring to bear the whole weight of the German influence for the universal

SAMPLES OF SCOTTISH HUMOR. Old Lady (at Free Library)—Can you give me The Light of the World" please? Boy-Borry, ma'am, it's out.

Johnnie enters shop after dinner half an hour late as usual. Grocer-What keeps you? Johnnie-It's no 2s 3d a week, onyway. An inspector while examining a school the other day says to a small boy: "That's a beautiful suit; would you give it to me?" The youngster looks him over and then remarks quietly, "I dinna think you're very sair needn't."

First Lady Cyclist—I have been studying a hook on cycling.
Second Lady Cyclist—Oh, then can you tell me what the gear case is.

First Lady Cyclist—Well. I suppose it will be the bag attached to the saddle.

THE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS. Albany, April 17.-It was 8:45 o'clock when. Assembly convened to-night with the usual large

Senator Marshall's bill providing that the streetcleaning in the Borough of Brooklyn shall here-after be done under contract, instead of by the city, as at present, was advanced to a third read-

ing, subject to amendments Senator Krum's bill authorizing the Governor appoint a person to ascertain and report why the State racing tax had not been collected created onsiderable debate. Mr. Palmer, in opposi measure, spoke sateastically of State Agent Busby, whose dereliction of duty, he thought, should be investigated by the Mazet Committee, because he defied the Legislature and the Governor, continued to do nothing, and drew his salary just the same. were a Democrat the majority would find neans to remove him, and quickly at that.

Mr. Allds retorted that the committee had more aportant matters under consideration just at pres-

va voce vote.
Mr. Trainor called up the Ahearn Teachers
slaries bill as amended to meet the Governor's
lews. It was passed, and will now go over in the Senate.
Mr. Phillips's bill establishing Hamilton Park, in the IXth Assembly District county of New-York, was passed. The boundaries are Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts. and Ninth and Tenth aves., including the Twenty-eighth-st. public school.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Grady, the Democratic leader, and number of Republican Senators were absent to-night, and the session of the Senate was devoted the passage of bills to which there was no political objection. These bills were passed:

ical objection. These bills were passed:

Senator Elsherg's, amending the law creating St. Nicnolas Park, in New-York City, to permit property-owners to prove the value of their property at the time it was taken instead or when the proceedings were begun.

Senator Ford's, enabling Philip Block and Timothy P. Sullivan to take the examination for admission to the bar without the Regents' certificate.

C. A. Sloan's, establishing a uniform price of admission to Watkins Glen.

Senator D. F. Davis's, requiring stationary engineers in New-York to be licensed.

Mr. Mazet's, requiring that corporate notices in New-York should be published in a paper of the Borough of The Bronx and in the Borough of Queens.

Queens.
Senator D. F. Davis's, amending the act incorporating the American Home Missionary Society.
Senator Parsons's, amending the Insurance law relative to corporate names and the number of directors of insurance corporations.
E. C. Brennan's, authorizing the New-York Police Board to inquire into itse dismissal from the force of Patrick Ginley and In its discretion to reinstate him.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Albany, April 17 .- In the Assembly to-night Mr. majority leader, introduced a concurrent esolution fixing as the date for final adjournment Friday, April 28. It was unanimously adopted. The resolution was read in the Senate just before the adjournment, and on motion of Senator Ells-worth was referred to the Finance Committee.

MACHINE TRYING TO KILL IT.

AND THE GOVERNOR TRYING TO SAVE THE FRANCHISE TAX BILL.

Albany, April 17 (Special).-Governor Roosevelt received a call this morning from Senator Ford, author of the Franchise Tax bill, which has passed the Senate and is now before the Assembly. Governor manifested great interest in the measure and probably was alarmed by Senator Ford's depiction of the way in which action on it has been

ure and probably was alarmed by Senator Ford's depiction of the way in which action on it has been delayed by the Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

The Governor later in the morning, once more expressed his fervent hope that the Assembly would pass the bill or some bill like it, and thus make a beginning in taxation reform.

There is a general suspicion here to-day that the sudden decision in New-Jork yesterday by the Republican "organization" to have the Legislature adjourn next week had for one of its object the defeat of the Franchise Tax bill. Unless the "organization" aids the Governor through the Committee on Rules to pass it, the bill is probably dead. The action of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment in deferring action on it last week gives rise to the belief that the "organization" does not wish it to pass.

If both it and the New-York Rapid Transit bill fail to pass, the session will be one barren of anything in the people's behalf.

Assemblyman Russell, of Rennselaer County, who is a member of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, said to-night.

Tearnestly favor the bill, and if I had been present at the meeting of the committee last Thursday would have favored its being reported, I was unfortunately, away at ex-Assemblyman Derrick's funeral. The first day the bill was to be considered by the committee and it adjourned so hastily I did not arrive at the committee-room till after the adjournment. In justice to the members of the Committee on Rules, which now has charge of affairs in the Assembly, should permit a vote to be taken on Senator Ford's bill."

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, April 17.-Governor Roosevelt has signed Senator Ambier's, regulating the size of apple

Senator Ambler's, regulating the size of apple barrels.
Senator Brackett's, authorizing the Controller to spend 33,000 annually in the employment of agents to aid in the detection of persons violating the law requiring private detectives to procure licenses.
Senator Brown's, extending from June 15 to August 15, 1902, the period in which deer shall not be hunted with dogs in this State.
Senator Brown's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the jurisdiction of county courts in relation to cases in which a domestic corporation or a joint stock association is a party.
Senator Ramsperger's, providing that in counties containing cities of the first class a certificate of satisfaction issued by a County Treasurer to a tax collector shall not impair the liability of his sureties for a failure upon his part to pay over the moneys collected by him.
Senator Rice's, including the employes of stone "mines" under the provisions of the section of the law relative to liens now applicable to stone quarries.

mines' under the provisions of the section of may relative to liens now applicable to stone quarries.

Senstor Malby's, prohibiting the pollution of the waters of the Grass, Racquette, St. Regis and Deer rivers, St. Lawrence County.

Senator Stranahan's, extending until September I, 1869, the period for the registration of undertakers under the State Embalming Commission act.

Senator Chahoon's, prohibiting the transportation of more than tweive pounds of trout caught within the State to any point without the State.

Senator Thornton's, amending the village law relative to street improvements.

Senator Torothon's, amending the village law relative to street improvements.

Senator Ford's, providing that any person who shall sell tickets for the benefit of any humane, benevolent or charitable organization, without obtaining the consent of its officers, or for any non-existent organization of that character, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Senator Ford's, making it a misdemeanor to interfere with any life-saving apparatus to the extent of damaging the same.

Senator Graney's, authorizing Yonkers to expend \$2,000 for the purposes of the firemen's convention to be held there this year.

Mr. Hill's, reappropriating \$162,978 for the 74th Regiment Armory, Buffalo.

Mr. Fish's, authorizing the Court of Claims to hear claims of counties containing political divisions banded to aid in the construction of my railroad on account of the payment to the State of taxes collected.

SLOOP RESCUED BY SCHOONER. Fire Island, N. Y., April 17.-The schooner Maine

hauled in close off this place this morning, and signalled that she had a derelict. This proved to signalled that she had a derelict. This proved to be the sloop Shrewsbury, of Gravesend Bay, Captain John Latour, and one man. The Shrewsbury had been caught in the blow last night off Sandy Hook, and her rudder gave way and she drifted helplessly all night. She was passed by three vessels, which paid no attention to her signal for aid, sels, which paid no attention to her signal for aid, sels, which paid no attention to her signal for aid. Before the Maine sighted her and took her in tow. The Shrewsbury is now at anchor, and Captain Latour and his men are being cared for by the life-saving crew. They did not suffer much except mentally, as they had water on board.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Kansas has proved—aithough it needed no proof—that when it comes to a test she is just like the others of these United States of America. She is a chick of the Eagle and a forty-fifth of the Stats. When a war came and there was real blood to shed. Kansas was right alongside of Temessee and Pennsylvania. Nobody but the Filipinos was surprised when the Kansas regiment Saturday swam the river and took the blockhouse which the insurgents had fortined and disguised as a leper hospital. The Filipinos don't know Kansas, although some of them are much better acquainted with her since she introduced herself to them Saturday. If they had not been so ignorant they would have seen no cause for astonishment at Kansas' conduct; they would have understood that charging a leper hospital was a small matter to the boys who think it nothing to light into the Money Devli in his lar, and that swimming rivers is trivial to those who have been swimming in gore ever since they quit swimming in catnip and paregoric.

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INTOXICANTS IN MANILA.

PURE ALCOHOL UNDER OTHER NAMES CAUSES DEMORALIZATION.

GENERAL HUGHES INVESTIGATES CASES

AND MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS.

Washington, April 17.—Among the serious prob-lems confronting General Otis at Manila none ha caused greater agitation than the alarming effects produced upon American soldiers, particularly the enlisted men, by a seductive beverage which they procured in native shops, and which produced such physical and mental demoralization as to give rise a suspicion that the army of occupation was der them helpless to resist an insurgent attack This native drink was generally known as vino It was exceedingly palatable and inexpensive, but a single drink of it unfitted a soldier for active duty for the succeeding twenty-four hours, while frequent potations sent the soldier to the hospital for a long period of illness. When the source of the trouble was discovered General Otis was disposed to prohibit the traffic in vino altogether, and to that end referred the matter to General Hughes, Provost Marshal-General of the city, with a request for suggestions looking to a practicable course of action. General Hughes investigated the trouble, and his recommendations have been fol

As long as Manila was crowded with troops the vino industry, unrestricted, was exceedingly lucrative, but now that most of the Americans we in the field, practically all the shops where it had been sold are closed. General Hughes's indorsement on the case was as follows:

been sold are closed. General Hughes's indorsement on the case was as follows:

Headquarters Provost-Marshal-General,
Manila, January 18.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General,
Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps.
I have avoided all discussion of this subject until
I have sufficiently informed myself of the actual
facts, and while my information is not yet as full
and complete as I should like to have it, still I feel
that I hazard nothing in what is stated below.

There are quite a number of articles on sale at the
wine shops in this city that are about the same
thing. They are a whitish liquor, and usually
flavored, and sometimes tinted by some innocent
elements. They are called numerous names—snisado, vino, beno, Scotch whiskey, etc. The base of
all of them is simply alcohol. Commercial alcohol
is manufactured here extensively from the refuse
of sugar houses. It is very pure and strong, and
can be sold at a price that is far below that at
which any other intoxicating drink can be produced.
The wine venders take this alcohol of commerce
and dilute it, perhaps add a cheap flavoring, mayhe an innocent coloring element, and sell it under
any name they see fit to bestow upon it. Any one
familiar with the old bottle trade can tell about it
by giving the various prices of labelled and not
labelled bottles. A Scotch whiskey bottle with a
perfect label is a very different article of trade
from one of the same kind without a label.

Now, are we expected to sweep alcohol from the
list of manufactures in order to prevent a few illcontrolled men from getting drunk? These men
want alcohol, and in this form they can get it
stronger and cheaper than rhey get it in beer, and
so they elect to take it. The natives take it, but
in moderation and with discretion, and we have no
trouble with them on account of it whatever. The
police are instructed to endeavor to suppress the
sale of these strong alcoholic drinks to our soldiers,
and persons found selling them to American soldiers have their permits r

observe the shops in their vicinity where their men get alcohol and where they loaf. Declare in orders that such shops—designating them distinctly—are off "bounds" of liberty, and by arresting and punishing these uncontrolled men for non-conformity much of the evil might be dissipated. But this is a matter for the consideration of commanders, and is only given as a suggestion that might lead to a better condition of things. R. P. HUGHES. Brigadier-General U. S. V., Provost Marshal-General.

Justice was speedy in the case of Henry Adams, who was caught robbing a dentist's office in Jersey (Mty last Thursday night and is believed to have committed several robberies recently in that city. Adams was arraigned in the County Court of Sessions yesterday, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in State prison. He had served a term in Clinton Prison, and is known on the police records of New-York City as "the dude burglar." Another charge of robbery is pending against him. who was caught robbing a dentist's office in Jersey

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cianship and taste. He, therefore, has the double delight of hearing an artistic rendition and actually producing It.

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